To the Editor of The Tribune.

WILL REQUIRE THE USE OF FORCE.

words in the columns of your paper with regard to an increase in the strength of our Navy.

In the first place, then, what does a navy rep

resent? It represents crystallized power, energy

stored up and ready to be applied at a given

point at any given time. It is not difficult to

understand that as the whole changes in char-

acter the nature of the component parts must

ed by a fleet of wooden warships, the component

parts which are essential to its creation and

nent parts of the whole when represented by a

fleet of modern steel-clad line-of-battle ships.

the expenditure of money may have been

in the thousands, it is now in the millions.

sally reduce the amount of energy available

capital to build and maintain a fleet?

a contingency. In our case it could not occur.

Perhaps not. Starvation could hardly ensue

from war, but there are other perils to be con-sidered aside from starvation.

We, as a Nation, have undertaken to exclude from the American continents all European col-onization or "spheres of influence." That is a

A BEWILDERED FROTESTANT'S QUERY.

TROUBLES LONG AGO?

Sir: A benighted Protestant, and a woman

that, sincerely seeks enlightenment. In common, one might almost say, with civilized humanity,

only a few short weeks ago she hailed with great

the averting of this terrible war, which now, alas!

the thought was so lovely, so harmonious, it struck a chord of almost universal response, for there

was, to her knowledge, but one voice lifted offi-cially and ecclesiastically in public protest. She

shared with tens of thousands great disappoint-ment at the futility of the effort.

All the time many puzzling questions were press-ng themselves in on her, but were silenced and

swallowed up in the longing for the blessed result which it was hoped this potent influence might

secure. And now, to-day, in the papers she reads that with "the permission" and under the inspiration, if not the direction, of the Pope, "a Novena

is to be held" by Archbishop Corrigan for the

oringing about of this same desired end-peace!

And the poor Protestant mind is more than ever

puzzled. The Pope is surely Pope-Holy Father (a

alike to Spaniards in Spain, Spaniards in Cuba and

Cuban Spaniards. They all own and claim him as their Spiritual Father and head. His sway is ab-

solute, undisputed. Would not any merely human father feel that he had not only the right, but the

duty, to restore peace, if the children of his dis-tracted household were fighting each other to the

oblige them to realize the truth of dear old Prot-

Children, you should never let your angry passions rise; Your little hands were never made to scratch each other's

sstant Dr. Watts's nursery hymn?-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

preservation differ in degree from the compo

CONTROVERSIES LIKELY TO ARISE THAT Sir: Perhaps you will allow me to say a few

#### BEET SUGAR IN AMERICA. THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE INDUSTRY RECOM-MENDED.

Editor of The Tribune expresses an opinion that Germany will do away with sugar bountles. The history of the beet-sugar also change. Thus when the whole is representin Germany shows that it has been very profitable; not so much in the apparent profits made in the business, but in the manifold advantages in-Germany will abandon paying bounties in some form are likely to be disappointed.

That is to say, while the component of time may Lower freight rates on the beets to the factory, have been menths, it is now years; while the and still lower freights on the products of the factory given by Government roads in Germany now, are some of the ways she pays a premium to those who grow beets or to those who make them component of skill may have been limited to the carpenter and sailmaker, it now embraces all ramifications of scientific invention, and who grow beets or to those who make them mugar. When it is understood generally by our farmers to what extent they can profit in-cidentally by this crop they will be less reluctant to But while the component parts were small and now are great, the resultant whole was of small supply beets to factories, and make it possible to

energy when compared to the terrific power of could up the business in this country. We now have "sugar-beet lambs" which command | Penitentiary. the whole to-day. Thus while a navy was, and We soon shall have "sugaramount is never constant, but subject to perbeet beef" of equal quality. But not till farmers beets for sugar and feed to cattle the by etual change, while the methods of obtaining products (molasses and beet pulp), which contain it vary with the progress of invention and the 20 to 30 per cent of the original sugar in beets, will advancement of human knowledge. Deteriorathey begin to comprehend how profitable they they begin to comprehend how profitable they can make this crop. Beets containing 15 to 16 per cent of sugar in the juice rarely yield over 10 per cent of white granulated sugar. The rest of the saccharine strength of the beet in the maplasses and pulp mixed and fed to the stock is the best of fattening food and equally good for dairy uses. It is clean, free from all dirt, cooked, and entirely assimilative, and readily convertible into fat or milk. The product from an acre of heets, after the white granulated sugar is removed, is generally of greater value to the farmer than any other crop from an acre of the land he cultivates. While this by-product of the beet-sugar factory costs but little, his other crop frequently costs more than its value. tion, for example, and the change in types grada given time unless constant accretion takes ships of war. But granting that a navy represents just so much crystallized energy, and rehas been not infrequently said that the United States is so strong, so well situated, so peaceful, that we should never be attacked from

his is not the largest advantage in growing ar beets. The deep and thorough culture of its doubles the yield of rotary crops, reducing ir cost more than 10 per cent. Don't imagine a moment that Germany will really give up this antage, even if she nominally yields on the without, and certainly never attack a foreign Power. The falsity and crudeness of this logic are so pitifully evident as to need no comment. It may be accepted without reserve that no people in the whole world are so remote or so

powerful that they will neither attack or be attacked under some contingencies. Granting such to be the case, you say, is there enough likelihood that such contingencies will happen to make it worth our while to take from the nomic development of our country enough

the farmers and capitalists from entering on this industry.

Our tariff is far below that of any other country which aims toward building up the industry. One cent per pound added to our present tariff would probably yield \$50,000,000 yearly, as the cost of collection would not be increased. We need the revenue, and still more does the country need the incidental advantages which arise from and always accompany this industry wherever it has been established. Our grain crops will be increased, although the acreage will be diminished; our cattle and other stock will also multiply; our lands will become more valuable, and finally we shail produce the sugar for the rest of the world, as well as the cereals.

While we need more revenue and can establish this business now without really taxing the Nation one mill (the returns and advantages gained at once more than offsetting the increased taxation; why is not this opportunity taken advantage of and the tariff on sugar increased to 60 per cent?

New-York, May 23, 1898.

O. K. LAPHAM. The contingencies which call for such crystallized power are, and have been, clearly presented to Great Britain, for example. Her widespread empire may involve her in a war at any time, and not to be prepared to utilize crystallized power at any moment would speedily entail the dissolution of that empire. Of recent years the decrease of agricultural products, and the increase of her population, have led to the

possibility of national starvation in case the contingency of war should deprive her of foreign The realization of that truth is responsible for the enormous increase in the crystallized energy at her command, which can be used to prevent at a given time just such

#### ANGLO-SAXON BLOOD. THE AMERICAN MIXTURE AND THE ENGLISH MIXTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the Illustrated Supplement of The Sunday Tribune, date May 15, Charles Godfrey Leland writes on "Latins Falsely So Called," quoting from a leader in "The Times" (London):

In reply to the remark that the English and Americans were of a different race, that they could at least understand one another, which is more than the "Latin" races can do.

I wish in support of the present entents between the Anglo-Saxon tribes to call attention to a fact which seems little appreciated. We of the United States are not of a "different

and are proud of our common ancestry.

The point where the Englishman seems half-afraid

from the American continents all European coronization or "spheres of influence." That is a
serious undertaking: just how serious we do not
at present comprehend, but a consistent attitude on this question must inevitably involve our
Nation in controversies which may become grave
in character. Should we, however, decide to
abandon the Monroe Doctrine, and adopt as
quiescent a foreign policy as it is possible to
adopt, or confine our attention to inoffensive
Mexico, there is no probability that our enterprising fellow-citizens would individually confine their trade operations within our borders,
and the rapid process of spoliation which is now
going on would ere long compel us to assert
trade rights in some quarter of the globe, foreign
policy or no foreign policy. The character of
our people has, indeed, greatly changed if they
will be content to take the wall and be crowded
from the market by order of foreign governments. Indeed, one of the most portentous signs
of the times is the manner in which the organization of Europe is getting under control the
greater portion of the globe—and the end is not
yet.

There is no possible escape from the conclu-

Norseman, the Dane, the Norman, and a consultation of the peoples of Northern Europe, all blended in the present Anglo-Saxon blood, of which we talk Kane are all proud. Now, a review of the settlement of book fare all proud. Now, a review of the settlement of book this country will show the same nationalities fused into one, and kept up to an advanced standard by a new influx each year to the extent of some three sion that either we have got to store up energy in a form that can be utilized at the critical moment or, when that moment comes, be un-prepared to meet crystallized energy with like prepared to meet crystallized energy with like energy, and in consequence suffer the inevitable ruin which will logically ensue from an application of hostile energy where there is no corresponding force to resist it.

There is no reason in the world why one of the component parts of our stored-up energy should not be coast defences of the most formidable character. In fact, there is every reason why there should be just such a part; but the sum total of the whole energy which must be applied, say, at Manila Bay, would be zero if made up of coast defence slone. In fact, the whole problem reduces itself to the simplest of questions—namely, how much are you willing to pay?

into one, and kept up to an advanced standard by a new influx each year to the extent of some three hundred thousand, through immigration from these same peoples. This gives us a new brew of purely Anglo-Saxon blood each year, and new blood will knock out the old.

We are not a different race at all. We are just a new edition of the same old conscientious, stolid, progressive Anglo-Saxon, with a new cover, printed with new type and fresh ink. Don't let "The Times" "feel so bad" as to consider it necessary for anything like apologies in considering the present likelihood of fellowship.

EDWARD BRADLEY FLETCHER.

Mont Eagle, Tenn., May 21, 1898.

### THE REFORMS WERE NOT KELLER'S. STATEMENTS OF HOMER POLKS BEFORE THE CHARITIES CONFERENCE DENIED.

e Editor of The Tribune.

From those who love to juggle with fate, from those who are utterly indifferent, and from those who make the gods first make mad, there comes one reply; but from those who seek to lay up against the day of adversity, from those who seek to maintain the safety, welfare and prestice of their country, there is coming with increasing force the answer: Enough to make our Navy fully able to cope on every see, with the enemies of the Stars and Strines!

Brooklyn, May 23, 1898. Sir: Homer Folks stated that Commissioner Keller of the Charities Commission had introduced two notable reforms into the management of the institutions of the Department since his accession to office, January 1, 1898. The first was the Infants' Hospital, Randail's Island, by which the mortality of that institution had been greatly reduced. Commissioner Keller explained that the mortality had been reduced by supplying each orphan or mother-WHY DID NOT THE POPE STOP THE CUBAN less child with a wet-nurse. Now, the facts are that the previous Commissioners secured the reforms mentioned, and not only reduced the death rate to fifty, and an increase of pay from \$6 a month to hopefulness the efforts which the Holy Father was said to be making in the interests of peace-for

greatly in the last months of 1897, but secured from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an in-crease of nurses after January 1, 1898, from twenty \$10 a month, thereby making it possible to secure a much higher grade of nurses for the coming year. The following statistics, copied from the records of faces us in its grimmest features. It seemed so the Infants' Hospital, show that with these greatly eminently fitting, so in keeping with the office which he holds and the esteem in which he is held, increased facilities for the better care of the orphan children since January 1 the mortality of the first four months of 1898 is not markedly better than that of the last four months of 1897;

Homer Folks stated that the second great reform was the removal of the workhouse help from Belle Hospital and the substitution of paid help. Mr Folks seems to be ignorant of the provision of Folks seems to be ignorant of the provision of the charter which forbids the employment of any inmate of a correctional institution after January 1, 1888, in any ward of any hospital in the city of New-York while such ward is being used for hospital purposes. This reform, therefore, resulted from a simple compliance with the law, and was made possible by the previous Commissioners, who secured from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the necessary appropriation to carry it into effect, New-York, May 24, 1898.

S. B. C.

death in the nursery or in any other part of the house? Would not he be justified by common con-CONVICT LABOR ON BROOKLYN LANDS. To the Editor of The Tribune. sent in every effort, no matter how strenuous and severe, to compel the quarrels to cease—in fact, to

Sir: On reading the article in The Tribune of yesterday, respecting the employment of convict labor on the Brooklyn East Side Lands, I was forcibly reminded of the difference in the effect on the minds of different people on viewing some particular question.

Your little hands were never made to scratch each other's eyes.

And yet, for all the years of this deadly Cuban struggle, Protestants have never heard of the exercise of this parental authority. One does not speak of personal supplications and private prayers ——it is not to be doubted that they have been many and earnest—but of the public and outspoken voice, the summons, the call, to which they must have listened. Were not Macco, and are not Gomez and Garcia, Roman Catholics, equally with Weyler and Bianco and those whom they represent? Has the Holy Father ever tried his supreme spiritual, parental power to reconcile all these wayward children, and to make them cease this cruel, brutal is struggle? Way has he waited all these years to offer the "intervention" which they surely would have never dreamed of calling "interference"? Yay does it not come, even now, to still the raging that the between the opposing factions of his one of the composing factions of his one in the composing factions of his one of the composition of I have passed daily the convicts at work on lands, and, instead of feeling demoralized, have had but one thought, viz., rejoicing that these unfortunates were partially saved from a miscrable solitude, and their bodies and minds invigorated

fortunates were partially saved from a miserable solitude, and their bodies and minds invigorated by useful work.

It would be interesting to know the nature of the objections entertained by a few Flatbush and Flatlands real estate men.

One would suppose that the removal of such an eyesore as the present condition of the East Side Lands would be a great advantage to helders of Flatbush real estate, aside from questions of humanity and economy.

R. J. CORTIS.

Flatbush, Long Island, May 25, 1898.

GOOD MUSIC IN THE TRIBUNE. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Thanks for the "Song to the Volunteers." It is grand, both words and music.

M. I. E. Ustick, Ill., May 23, 1898.

The Central Office detectives believe that they at last run to earth the masked men who on Tuesday morning in a raid on a flathouse at No. 201 East Ninety-eighth-st., made by Detectives Lang, Butler, Funsten, McManus and Vallely, Four alleged partiality of France toward Spain in the well-known Western criminals were found in the present war. The fact has also developed that flat, well supplied with biasting powder, drills and other tools for wrecking safes, and "nippers" and ally of the opinion that no appropriation should arrested, and were identified as Frank Avery, Peter Murray, allas McCormick; James Williams, allas prevail.
"Blinky," and John Hardy. Avery, who hails from Alden, Iowa, is said to be the leader, and the descema to tender. Pope, and that his companions in that crime were Morse and McElroy, who are now serving long ntences for highway robbery in the Baltimore nitentiary. "Singer" Brady, another of Avery's comrades, was recently sentenced to a term of six and a half years' imprisonment for a safe robbery

The detectives say that while the evidence against Avery for the Pope assassination is not yet of the strongest kind, they expect to prove more easily that he and his associates took part in the murder and postoffice rebbery at Cranford, N. J. Peter Murray, alian McCormick, Detective Vallely says, will be shown to have been the person who killed the woman. At the time of the postoffice robbery the woman. At the time of the postoffice robbery two of the thleves were each shot in the left arm while making their escape. Williams and Hardy bear scars of shot wounds, but refuse to admit that they received them in connection with the New-Jersey depredation. Williams, alias "Blinky," who has only one eye, is the smallest of the quartet. He says that he comes from Des Moines, and admits below except times in tell. In his possession were found letters from Morse since the latter's convic-tion in Baltimore. In one of these Morse demanded tion in Baltimore. In one of these Morse demanded money, saying: "You know I can say something about you and Avery, and you should return me some favor for keeping my mouth shut."

On the strength of this declaration Williams took up a collection among the "crooks" of his acquaintance and raised in all St. The list of subscribers, which is in the possession of the detectives, contains the names of fifty "hobo" burgiars and of "Bloomer," a well-known pickpocket. Williams, according to the detectives, was used as a "scout" by Avery, and planned all the robberies days before they occurred.

The four prisoners are a hard-looking set. They were arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and, an witnesses from Cranford, N. J., were not present, were remanded until to-day. The detectives say they have been operating in this part of the country for nearly four years. Avery was heard from at the time of the arrest of Morse and McElroy, but the detectives falled to discover his hiding piace. Williams and Hardy were followed to the flat on Monday, and a raid on the place was made.

Captain McClusky dedined to say more about Avery's connection with the Pope murder yesterday than that he believed the man was 'in it." Besides the Cranford postoffice safe robbery he said, however, he was pretty sure of connecting the prisoners with a postoffice safe robbery at Westport, Conn., a few months ago. money, saying: "You know I can say something

# MURDERED IN THE STREET.

AN ITALIAN CUT DOWN WITH A RAZOR WHILE ON HIS WAY HOME-AN ARREST MADE.

An Italian was murdered last night in Forty-seventh-st., between Second and Third aves. He was found lying on the stdewalk with a serious wound, apparently made with a razor, on the left side of the neck and extending from the chin to the

Soon after 10:30 o'clock two men rushed up to Po Heeman Gordon, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, and told him that they had seen two men a tack a third in Forty-seventh-st., between Second and Third aves, and had seen the third man fall race," as "The Times" seems half-apologetically to admit. We all look back to those Anglo-Saxon intellects which lighted the progress of civilization whistled for assistance, and Policeman Glennon arrived. The man was found lying on the sidewalk The point where the Englishman seems half-afraid to acknowledge us as pure, clean Anglo-Saxon stock is in the after admixture of blood in the last century.

What is the British composition? First the heterogeneous native Briton, then the Roman, the Norseman, the Dane, the Norman, and a constant influx of the peoples of Northern Europe, all blended in the present Anglo-Saxon blood, of which we are produced by the property of the peoples of Now, a review of the settlement of are all proud. Now, a review of the settlement of the country will show the same nationalities fused into one, and kept up to an advanced standard by a new influx each year to the extent of some three murderer.

Later the murdered man was identified at Vincer Farace, twenty-six years old, of No. 315 Eas Forty-fifth-st., the foreman in a harbershop kept is Salvatore Manna, at No. 881 Third-ave. He had wife and two small children, one a haby in arms The man was on his way home from work when at tacked.

# BISHOP WALKER'S STRONG WORDS.

AT THE ANNUAL COUNCIL OF THE WESTERN NEW-TORK DIOCESE HE BESEECHES GOD FOR SUCCESS TO OUR ARMS.

Buffalo, May 25.-The annual Council of the Diocese of Western New-York opened yesterday in Trinity Episcopal Church. In the afternoon Bishop Walker presented a portion of his report, embody ing his recommendations.

First he spoke of the needs of mission work in the diocese, saying that he had been too long a missionary bishop of the West to forget the needs of the missions. He said that Western New-York offered a wide field for such work, and that he heartily commended the plan for conducting missionary work in this diocese, but the work needed greater financial support. Even greater good would be accomplished in his opinion, by three arch-deacons in the diocese instead of two. However, he was of the opinion that this addition was not practical at present. Bishop Walker suggested greater activity in the Sunday-schools, more vita interest in this part of church work. He said that it was in the Sunday-schools that the coming strength of the Church lay.

A beautiful tribute was paid to the late Bishop Coxe by his successor. He also said that he felt the time had come to think of some memorial of Bishop Coxe, and he asked that a committee be soon appointed to take this matter in charge. At the conclusion of the address a committee was appointed to consider the question of a memorial to

appointed to consider the question of a memorial to Bishop Coxe.

At to-day's session Bishop Walker, in concluding his address, referred to the present war, which he declared, "is a solemn demand, written in red blood, that the Christian law of self-government shall more and more dominate the world. We demand pity for the suffering and human rights for the feeble, and the boon of life for all. That is what this war means to me. And as a man and as Christian and a bishop, I must beseen the God of nations for success in our struggle, for a blessing on our arms.

This portion of the Bishop's address so stirred the Council that a resolution was passed to have it printed, so that every clerkyman in the diocese might read it to his people next Sunday.

### STEAMER GETS \$20,000 SALVAGE. Hallfax, N. S., May 3.-The agents of

steamer Balmoral, which was towed here by the steamer Sir Walter Raleigh in January last, her shaft broken, have received a cable advising them that the salvage claim has been adjusted. The court awarded the towing steamer £3,259.

# MR. KEENE HAS APPENDICITIS.

Hamilton, Ont., May 25.-Thomas W. Keene, the ragedian, left here this morning for New York. He is suffering with appendicitis and has cancelled his theatrical engagements.

# UNUSUAL MASONIC SPPECTACLE.

Detroit, May 25.-Delegates to the sessions of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, being held here, saw a most unusual spectacle at last night's session. It was the installation of Nicholas Coulson thirty-third degree, as Grand Marshal of the Su-preme Council of Scottish Rite. This is the first time in Scottish Rite History such an appointment has occurred outside of the annual sessions of the Grand Council

#### EX-SENATOR HILL GOES TO ALBANY. Ex-Senator David B. Hill, who has been in the

city for two days, returned to Albany last night. The ex-Senator absolutely refused to discuss polltics while here, but it is known that he consulted with friends about the Tammany Hall muddle. THIRTEEN BELGIAN MINERS KILLED.

mation of such an offer of such a possibility:

If "Papal intervention" has power and can prevail, why has it not been brought to bear long before between Spaniards and Cubans?

Why, if Novemas are more effectual than private prayers, have they not been ordered long ago for the relief of suffering beyond description, for the stilling of passions beyond control tall among brether of the household), for the bringing about of that blessed peace for which all hearts yearn?

A BEWILDERED PROTESTANT.

New-York, May 23, 1838.

TWO CRIMES TRACED HOME.

REPRESENTATION AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

CONSUL HYATT ON SANTIAGO.

If "Papal intervention" has power and can prevail, they have they not been ordered long ago for the relief of suffering beyond description, for the stilling of passions beyond control tall among brether of the country at the Paris Exposition, which was inserted by the Senate, has position, which was inserted by the Senate, has position where the comment of the committee which is considering the bill, the subject has had attention from the members of the committee as individuals. The delicacy of the situation is appreciated. They realize that they are acting largely in a diplomatic capacity in dealing with this subject, and accordingly are imof a woman at Cranford, N. J., in December last during the plundering of the postoffice at that place. The supposed murderers were caught early sides of the question, and the fact has developed alleged partiality of France toward Spain in the be made under the circumstances. tions are strong, however, that this view will not

seems to be that the wise and proper policy is to

proceed just as if there were no war. Some of the representatives of the House on the conference committee are of the opinion that the Senate provision looking to the ultimate expen-diture of about \$750,000 on the Exposition is too liberal, and that it would at any time be more than this country would be justified in expending on a foreign exhibition. They are advocating a

#### TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

The second International Congress of Sea Fisheries, Ostreiculture and Agriculture will open its session between September 1 and 5 at Dieppe, Besides the discussions and communications rel-ative to sea fisheries, estreiculture and agriculture, be forwarded together with general information indispensable to persons wishing to participate in one way or another in the assembly. The requests for admission or information must be directed to M. Perard, assistant secretary-general, No. 25 qual Saint-Michel, Parts.

these days in reports about the movements of American and Spanish naval vessels, was formerly large and successful producer of a large and successful producer of coffee, which was considered superior to that of Brazil and Java, at least in regard to flavor and aroma. But now the French colory has allowed the production of its principal staple to decline so much that it plays a very insignificant figure even in the general consumption of coffee in France, which receives only 7%-own kilogrammes of coffee from all her colories, out of a total importation of 75,00,000 kilogrammes, the annual average. And still, the colorial coffee is taxed only at 75 centimes per kilorial coffee is taxed only at 75 centimes per kilorial coffee is to the French custom-house. This explains also why France is, among the civilized countries, the ene which consumes the smallest quantity of coffee.

such an unrelenting war upon the importation of foreign, and especially of American, agricultural foreign, and especially of American, agricultural products, seems to have lost its balance of mind. This party is opposed to the creation of new ways of communication and to the multiplication of canals and railroads. Its members see in these improvements not a benefit for civilization, but a cause which constantly decreases the price of German harvests. They would like to see all foreign agricultural importations not yet interdicted by law

covered in the administration of taxes in the Gov-ernment offices at Buenos Ayres. Investigations were made by the authorities of the Argentine Republic but without any result, except to show that the disappearance of the funds is to be attributed to some cierks, whose dentity had not been discovered at the time the last matis left La Plata.

THE REV. DR. GEORGE J. MAGILL DEAD. The Rev. Dr. George J. Magtil, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, died in this city last evening. Dr. Magtil had for a number of years been in charge of the fashionable Episcopal Church in the

#### JOHN F. PUPKE. John F. Pupke died at his home, at No. 150 West

Fifty-seventh-st, at 1929 o'clock, yesterday, after an illness lasting about a year. At the time of his death he was the president of the coffee importing death he was the president of the coffee importing house of the Eppens. Smith & Wiemann Company, at No 29 Washington-st.

Mr. Pupke was sixty-nine years old, and came to this country from Germany at the age of eighteen. Before he became connected with the Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company, he was a member of the firm of Pupke & Thurber. Ever since he had made his home in this country he had been engaged in the coffee business. Mr. Pupke was a member of the German and Commercial clubs, the treasurer of the Isahella Home, and was identified with the German Hospital.

ensurer of the istancia Home, and was returned ith the German Hospital.

The funeral, at which the Rev. Dr. John Hall ill officiate, will be held at the house to-morrow it 4 o'clock. The burtal will be in Greenwood on the following day. FRANCIS ASBURY ABBOT. Francis Asbury Abbot, an editor at No. 44 Broaddied yesterday at his home at Harrison, N. Y.

Mr. Abbot was seventy-one years old. Arrangements for the funeral have not been announced as yet.

#### MELINE MINISTRY NOT TO RESIGN. Paris, May 25.—The Cabinet met to-day and filled

me appointments, indicating that M. Méline's Ministry will not leave office, and that M. Lebon, the Minister for the Colonies, who fatied to obtain re-election to the Chamber of Deputies on the re-balloting last Sunday, will not retire until the Niger Convention is signed, which is imminent.

DESERTED HIS AMERICAN WIFE. London, May 25.-At the Westminster Police Court to-day William Runcieman was again remanded on the charge of bigamously marrying Agnes Inglouthe charge of bisamously marrying Agnes Inglou-ville, an actress. His first wife, Estelle Wessel, he married at Binghamton, N. Y. Detective Scott, who has arrived here in connection with the case, said Runcleman was the son of a workhouse master and was formerly a sergeant of dragoons. He is guid to have had a remarkable career in Expyt and America. His first wife is now in England. The Public Prosecutor has decided to prosecute him. He has been passing himself off as a baronet, under the name of "Sir Granville Temple." When he was taken into custody he said his American mar-riage was not legal.

JAMES A. HEMMENWAY RENOMINATED Princeton, Ind., May 55.—James A. Hemmenway was renominated for Congress by the Republican convention to-day. The Administration was in-dersed and resolutions favoring free Cuba were adopted.

NOMINATIONS OF POSTMASTERS. Washington, May 25.-The President sent the folowing nominations of postmasters to the Senate to-day:

10-day:
New Jersey—FETER F. WANSER, Jersey CRy;
PIERRE BLACK, Belleville; LEONARD SCHROEDER,
Hoboken; ELIAS H. BIRD, Plainfield.
New York—NAPOLEON B. MULLINER, Hempstead;
CHARLES E. SHELDON, Sherman, CHARLES A. SNY—
DER, Middleburg, EMMONS R. STOCKWELL, Theresa.
Fennsylvanta—S. E. DUBBELL, Waynesboro,
Maine—WILJIAM STACKFOLE, Saco,
New-Hampshire—ELLSWORTH F. PIKE, Franklin
Falls.
North Carolina—SEYMOUR W. HANCOCK, Newbern.
South Carolina—JOSHUA E. WILSON, Florence,
West Virginia—L. D. GETZENDANER, Charlestown.

PUBLIC LANDS GRANTED TO NEW-MEXICO. Washington, May 25.-After the passage of a bill granting more than 1,500,000 acres of public lands to the Territory of New-Mexico, the House devoted to-day's session to eulogies on the late Senator George, of Mississippi. Brussels, May 25.-Thirteen miners were killed today by an explosion of firedamp in a coal mine at Crachet-Picquery, near Mons, Belgium.

## THEM WEAK.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, May 25.-Dr. Pulaski F. Hyatt, recently United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, arrived in Boston this morning on the steamer Brooklyn, of the Boston Fruit Company. He was the last Consul to leave Cuba and the only one who still retains office. He is the best-informed man in this country regarding the defences of Santiago. He says that the Spaniards are in a tight jug.

"It will not take long to starve them out," said Dr. Hyatt, "and they may be easily destroyed if they try to come out. I am of the opinion that great damage should be done the Spanish ships by shells from our fleet. channel was mined when I left there. I saw seven torpedoes at the mouth of the channel, off the Morro. The fortifications at the mouth of the harbor could easily be knocked to pieces. Morro is old and built of masonry. None of the fortifications there mounted heavy guns.

"The other batteries are near the water's edge and the two inside Morro could not get a range if the fleet kept to the right of Morro. There is a new battery opposite Morro.

"A signal corps planted on this hill could get the exact range of the town and basin, and could direct the fire of the fleet. I am not a practical gunner, but I think there would be no trouble in getting an elevation on the guns of the ships sufficient to drop shells right on the decks of the Spanish fleet." "How long do you think the Spanish fleet

could hold out if the place were blockaded?"

"Not many days. They have been on a long voyage, and need reprovisioning. The town, I voyage, and need reprovisioning. The town, I know, is short of food. When I left there, six weeks ago, people were dying in the streets in numbers. Up to that time Governor Caprilles, of the Santiago district, did not apprehend any such thing as war, nor, in fact, did I.

"I was the last Consul to leave Cuban soil. With me, also, sailed thirty-two other Americans. When I left Cuba I went to Port Antonia, Jamaica."

Dr. Hyatt turned everything over to the care

tonia, Jamaica."

Dr. Hyatt turned everything over to the care of the British Consul, Frederick Ramsden, including about one hundred and fifty tons of provisions for the reconcentrados for distribution. This was the cause of considerable ill-feeling. The Spaniards did not seem to care so much when these supplies were distributed by the American Consul, but much ill-feeling was displayed when it was learned the British Consul was to continue the work of relief. The Consul says that the reconcentrados for the most part are old men and women and children. They are says that the reconcentrados for the most part are old men and women and children. They are greatly despised by the Spaniards and ill-treated. Their death rate was 110 a week before the relief measures were adopted by the United States. After that the death rate fell to fifty-five a week. Some two thousand five hundred souls were helped every day with food, clothing and medicine.

Dr. Hyatt said there were left behind when he left Santiago de Cuba from twenty-five to thirty Americans.

#### EVERY MAN HIS OWN SURGEON. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS EQUIPPED WITH Chicago, May 25.-The Illinois volunteers will go

supplies. Each man now wears in his cartridge beit a package consisting of one yard of sterilized beit a package consisting of one yard of sternized gauze, one-half ounce absorbent cotton and two and one-half drachms each of horiz and salycilic acid in powder to make the dressing antiseptic. The work of making a temporary dressing on the field is thus greatly facilitated. So far as known only the lilinois regiments are provided with this novel equipment, which was suggested by Surgeon-General Senn. It is said, however, that the Government will probably fit out all the soldiers in this way.

#### GOOD REPORT FROM INSURGENTS. NO DIFFICULTY IN MAINTAINING COMMUNI CATION BETWEEN COAST AND INTERIOR.

Key West, Fla., May 25.-A courier direct from Brigadier-General Rafael de Cardenas, commander of the insurgent forces in Havana Province, has of the insurgent forces in Havana Province, has arrived here. He reports that there has been no difficulty in maintaining communication between the coast and the interior. General Cardenas is enrolling men at the rate of twenty per day, most of them coming from the City of Havana. The insurgent forces in that province now number three thousand, better mounted and armed than ever before. They move almost up to the outskirts of the city.

abandoning offensive operations against the Cubans, The insurgents are pinched for food, but will wait easyriy for the order to co-operate with the United States Army in a movement against the Spanish DECISION RESERVED IN PRIZE CASES

Key West, Fla., May 25 (Special).—Judge Locke, in the United States District Court, to-day heard arguments in the cases of the prize steamers Guideo and Pedro. Decision was reserved. Counsel proclamation the two ships were exempt, inasmuch as they had left Spanish ports for New-York, the only intermediate point of touching being Havana. The contention that the proclamation did not affect vessels whose ultimate destination was an American port was stoutly contested by the for the vessels contended that under the blockade vana. The contention that the proclamation due to the ct vessels whose ultimate destination was an American port was stoutly contested by the Government atterneys, who pointed out from the manifests of the vessels that large parts of both cargoes were consigned to Havana merchants, and that their principal object in going to New-York was for cargoes to be forwarded to Spanish ports.

# PLENTY OF WATER NOW.

Key West, Fla., May 25 (Special).-The delay in the arrival of the rainy season has caused considerable dismay among the naval authorities. Practically no rain has fallen for months and the elsterns, which usually supply sufficient water for The Government condensing plant, which has a

capacity of 20,000 gallons a day, has just begun operation, and, with the water which arrived to-day from New-York on the Mayernick and a barge, the chances for a shortage are apparently The Mavernick, which was formerly a Standard Oli tank steamer, carried 1,000,000 gallons and the barge 350,000 gallons more.

STRANGE FLEET OF SHIPS. MORE REPORTS OF VESSELS SEEN OFF NOVA

SCOTIA COAST. Hallfax, N. S., May 25 (Special).-The mystery attached to the strange fleet of ships reported off the Cape Breton coast last night has not been solved. Reports from several sources to-day confirm the report wired last night that the fleet

firm the report wired last night that the fleet passed west yesterday afterneon. It was observed by two pilots on Battery Island at the entrance of Louisberg Harbor, and later on was clearly made out by several men on the headland, who distinguished the steamers through glasses.

Last night lights were seen flashing near Guyon Island, further down the coast, but some discredit these reports. This afternoon four large steamers were sighted from Louisberg steering westerly several points off the shore. Although they were steaming slowly they were soon lost in the fog. Steamers have been dispatched from Louisberg to overtake the fleet, and a definite report is expected here to-motrow.

#### RENEWED TALK ABOUT ST. THOMAS. London, May 26.-The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "According to advices from Copenhagen, the

United States has resumed confidential pourparlers for the purchase of the Lesser Antilles, the Washington Government desiring to get possession of the St. Thomas harbor. The prospects are said to be favorable, but America must reckon on a high price as against other TO AVENGE THE WRONGS OF HOLLAND.

Cleveland, May 25.-A soldler by birth, who though young in years has already fought under two flags. and who belongs to the nobility of his native land, and who belongs to the nobility of his native land, has enlisted here as a private in the infantry of the The new recruit is Eugene A. Van Waidek, who is a Dutchman by hirth, and who bears the title of count in the nobility of Holland. Count Van Waidek, who is only twenty-five years of age, belongs to a distinguished military family, and has been in the military service since his twelfth year, when he was sent to a military training school. He served as a sergeant-major in the Dutch Army, and then went to Germany and entered the military service with the rank of first lieutenant. His commission expired on April 14, and he at once set sail for America to enlist his fortunes under the Stars and Stripes.

and Stripes.

"Spain has done more wrong to my country than to the United States," said Count Van Waldek, "and I want to avenge my ancestors for the thirty years' war carried on against them by the Spaniards."

Manamaters

# A Reflex of the Hippique Concours

PARIS, among a thousand shin-ing social events, has two in the early Spring that are pre-eminent. One is the opening of the Horse Show, -- the Concours Hip-



pique, the other, the opening of the Salon. These two functions are notable because they are acknowledged as the times and occasions of the setting of the Summer styles.

Our Master of Millinery went over in April on purpose to attend these affairs, and to study millinery perfection. The results of his trip are shown this morning in seventyfive of the handsomest French hats ever shown in this city.

It is the beginning of the Summer Reception Days in Millinery. You will do well to see these masterpieces.

With them, a showing of last Ideas in Parisian Neckwear for women. Also, a showing of especially good artificial flowers at 10c. a bunch; also, another lot of fifty of the wonderful trimmed hats at \$6. It will be a full day in the millinery parlors.

Odds and Ends of REAL bargains on an article favored with Oriental Rugs. a constantly enhancing value, are something to look into. Here they are. They are the ends of lots of rugs bought last year, under the old tariff. Figures talk louder than words.

Kazaks; Cabistans, Camel's-hair and modern Persian Rugs, averaging in size 4x7½ feet, formerly \$27 to \$37, Now \$15 to \$25.

A number of Persian Carpets, in both ight and dark colorings, averaging ten feet nine inches by eight feet six inches, -some larger some smaller, selling at a reduction of 25 and 33 per cent. Third floor.

THERE are three kinds in Thirty Parlor Suits - the offering, and only ten of each kind. Some of Very Cheap. imitation, and others of solid mahogany, all beautifully inlaid and upholstered. Prices were fair enough before the reduction was made; now,-well, rich offering, and will last only

these thirty sets are sold:

At \$25—Three pieces; sofa, arm chair and side chair; frames of imitation mahogany, with fancy marqueterie inlaying; seats covered with silk velour. d backs with embroidered silk velour; formerly

At 845-Three pieces; sofa, arm chair and side chair frames richly inlaid with French marqueterie; seats and backs upholstered in all-hair; best quality steel springs; covered with an A1 quality of green

At \$65.—Three pieces; sofa, arm chair and side chair; frames of solid mallogany, richly inlaid with pearl and fancy woods; legs of French design with claw feet; upholstered in red Jasper velvets with

embroidered backs and side arms; formerly \$120. A Story of What do you think of a Re-Watches. peating Watch for \$24, guaranteed for twenty years? To

be sure, it's in a silver case, but the cost is in the works, and the works are just about the highest specimen of watch-building known to the art. We sell a minute repeater in a 14-karat hunting case for \$100. You can pay \$400 and get less satisfaction.

Our Wanamaker Special Watch is offered as the finest value for \$50 in the entire horological world. The case is 14-karat, and, a certificate of accuracy and dependability under all circumstances from the Geneva Observatory, goes with it.

We sell Ladies' 14-karat watches from \$17.50 upward. Chatelaine watches from \$8.75. There's a particularly good value in the "Lady Lillian" chatelaine watch, in silver, finely jeweled, specially made for us in Geneva and sold at \$10. We sell watches, as we sell other things, the best for the least.

## JOHN WANAMAKER Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

LEATHER GOODS FACTORY BURNED. Fire of a mysterious origin destroyed a large factory in Bergen-st., near Bank-st., Newark, shortly before midnight, last night. F. A. Schaefer, manufacturer of fancy leather goods, owned the building, and occupied the first, third and fourth floors. His loss is about \$89,000. The second floor was occupied by F. O. Scheliner, also in the fancy leather goods business. Its loss, which is about \$15,000, is total. He cancelled his insurance policy a week ago. The fire is supposed to have started in the drying-room.

LAMBS TO REPEAT THEIR GAMBOL. A contract was concluded last evening, by the erms of which the Lambs' Gambol will be repeat ed at Wallack's Theatre on Monday evening. The advance sale of thekets will begin on that day. The Lambs played last evening in Philadelphia, and the contract was made by telegraph yesterday af-

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.